pletely exhausted; their followers, driven to the wall by poverty, and following blindly a republican theory, without any of those practical efforts at progress and education which alone make republicanism valuable, worn out in their successful warfare to overthrow the temporal power of the Church, and illy prepared to confront the new revolution which threatens them, it is evident that the feeble force which they can bring to resist it will not preserve their nationality intact.

The hope of the Catholic Church to restor its shattered power; the desire of property owners for the restoration of their estates; the wish of the Indian population to better its condition, and the powerful effort of the great foreign commercial element to aid in the formation of a stable government, will overthrow the whole national republican party of Mexico. and, almost without an effort on our part, we may expect to see the magnificent Mexican usula tall into the Union and aid instead of obstruct our progress.

#### What's the Matter?

We have again to record the interesting fact that one of the French line of European steamhas again beaten the Cunarder. The Pereire, Captain Duchesne, arrived at this port yesterday morning at six o'clock, having left Brest on the 13th instant at three o'clock P.M., making the passage in about ten days and a half. The Cunard steamer Cuba left Liverpool also on the 13th for New York, via Queenstown and Halifax, and had not arrived even at the latter port when the Pereire was snug at her berth here, her passengers at their hotels or on their way in every direction by the early trains, and part of her cargo landed. Where is the Cuba? Echo answers, not heard from. Again we put the question, what is the matter?

#### A Periodical Scold.

Wendell Phillips is a remarkable man. He has more brains than all the rest of the radical politicians put together, but he has one incurable weakness-he is a confirmed scold. Like Mrs. Gargery, he is constitutionally compelled to go periodically "on the rampage." We lose sight of him for two or three months at a time, but he is certain to make his appearance again in a lecture, or a letter, or a speech, railing away at "all the world and the rest of mankind," with the exception of Ben Butler. When he cannot find anybody else to scold he scolds George Washington; but he must always assail somebody, even if it should only be "H. G." or "T. W.," who are abusive enough of each other to be entitled to a monopoly of the business. Phillips is like a whale in more than one respect-he not only comes up to the surface every now and then to blow, but he also creates a terrible consternation whenever he does so among the smaller radical fish that

#### The First Fruits of Reconstruction.

The first practical illustration of the great political revolution at the South has been furished at Plymouth, North Carolina. An election for a Town Commissioner was recently held at that place, when Cuffee, armed with his new weapon of offence and defence, the ballot, marched up to the polls and elected a genuine colored individual to the office. How the white Town Commissioners, with whom this gentleman of color is to be associated, will relish this practical application of the doctrine of political equality remains to be seen. It is said that the successful candidate was much tickled with his triumph, and would scarcely deign to notice the unfortunate whites who have not got a vote.

#### A Seedy Subject.

We perceive that the government is sending. the Commissioner of Agriculture, fifty thousand dollars' worth of seeds to the South. This is but a small contribution to that impoverished region, and would hardly be sufficient to supply the plantations of haif a dozen counties. There is an immense dearth of seeds and farming implements in the South, and even if the article in the way of seeds usually furnished by the government was of good quality, which it very seldom is, but quite the contrary, the quantity proposed to be sent is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Southern farmers.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

Official Account of the Council Between Haucock and the Cheyennes—The Flight of the Latter from their Camp—General Custer in Pursuit, &c. Wassenorox, April 24, 1867.

From letters] received at the Office of Indian Affairs

From letters; received at the Office of Indian Amairs from agents at Wynkoop and Leavenworth, dated Fort Larned, April 16, information is given that a council was held by General Hancock, near the fort, with some of the chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe, at which it is understood they expressed themselves in a friendly manner. General Hancock marched to Fort Dodge on the 13th that and up the Parame Fort in the direction of a case. General Hancock marched to Fort Dodge on the 13th Inst., and up the Pawnee Fork in the direction of a camp or village of about three hundred lodges of Cheyennes and Sloux. The approach of the command caused great anxiety among the squaws and children; and, when the military had advanced and halted within a mile of the Indians, it was found that the women and children had left the lodges; the warriors, one hundred or more, armed and apparently ready for a fight, remaining. Gen. Hancock stated to the chiefs that no harm was inceeded, and sent two of them after those who had fied. They returned, however, with the information that they and scattered and could not be found. Meanwhile the warriors began to leave. The village was surrounded by cavairy and the lodges were found to have been left, with their contents remaining in them. Here also remained an old Sieux and a girl about eight years of ago, who was supposed by some of the party to be an Indian, and by others to be a white, or partly so. It was evident that she was neither a Sieux or Cheyenne, and had been badly outraged. Gen. Custer was sent in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. The fear is expressed that a general war will foliow.

Fight at Climprose Landing pear Fort Dedge-

Fight at Cimarone Landing near Fort Dedge—
The First Blood of the War.

Jencies City, April 24th, 1867.

The Evening Union of this city says: On the 19th inst., a squad of the 7th Cavalry, under Major Cooper, tilled six Cheyenne Indians at Cimarone Landing, thirty miles west of Fort Dodge. This is the first blood spit in Indian war of 1867. One of Major Cooper's men was killed, and one was wounded.

Thirty-six horses belonging to the United States Express Company were run off by the Indians from Chalk Bluff station, on Smoky Hill, a few days ago.

Twenty-three Indians Killed in Arizona.
Sr. Lous, April 24, 1867.
The Prescott, Arizona, Miner of January 12, says:—
Fourteen members of Captain Hodges company of
rangers surprised a camp of Indians about one hundred
miles from Prescott, December 31, and killed twentythree of them. One of the rangers was killed and three
were wounded.

#### NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22, 1867.
The agricultural prospects are excellent, and the grain rops in the great valley of Sacramento, San Josquin, ulare, are in fine condition. Much greater breadth of the fine some with wheat than last year, the Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund on Saturary remitted \$10,000, gold.
Judge Charles N. Frosnan, of the Supreme Court of levads, died at San Jose yesterday.
Legal tenders 73%.

Burning of a Hotel, &c.

Sas Francisco, April 24, 1867.

A and occurred last night in the Cosmopolitan hotel, bich destroyed the fourth and fifth stories, and slight-right the third. The cost of the building and turiture was \$250,000, and the loss was \$150,000; insured or \$50,000. The hotel was crowded with guests, and he loss of personal property is large.

The steamship Constitution, from Panama, arrived

## EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO APRIL 24.

Prassia Determined to Hold Luxemburg. and War With France Imminent.

#### **NEUTRAL MEDIATION FOR PEACE**

COTTON AGAIN DECLINED.

#### THE WAR MOVEMENT.

Prussian Reply to Neutral Mediation-Luxemburg to be Retained.

BERLIN, April 23, 1867.
The official Press to-day, in an editorial, says in reli The official Press to-day, in an editorial, says in rela-ion to the proposition recently submitted to the govern-ments of Prussia and France by the great Powers of

#### A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

Burope:—"This government did not find it necessary to appeal to the Powers for the protection of her rights, and she will not leave Luxemburg."

Another Effort for the Preservation of Peace. It is reported that the great Powers of Europe have renewed their appeal to Prussia, in the hope of averting

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 24-Noon. Consols for money 90%
United States Five-twenties, extra coupon 68
Illinois Central Railway shares, 73
Eric Railway shares 96% LONDON, April 24-2 P. M. The stock market is flat. Consols are now quoted at 90%. AMERICAN SECURITIES

 
 United States bonds
 67%

 Erie shares
 38 ½

 Illinois Centrals
 73
 LONDON, April 24-Evening. Consols closed at 90% for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES closed at the following rates:— United States five-twenty (ex coupons 6734 Hinois Central, shares 7234 Erie shares 3634

The Continental Bourses. Frankfort, April 23—Evening.
United States five-twenty bonds closed at 73 for the

PARIS, April 24-2 P. M. The Paris Bourse is heavy, and rentes are still falling.
LIVERPOOL, April 24—Noon. Cotton tends downward; saies to-day 8,000 bales mid-dling uplands, 10 ½d.; middling Orleans 11d. The mar-ket is nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 24-2 P. M. The cotton market is still heavy and declining. Middling uplands are now quoted 10% a 10%; middling Orleans 10% a 10%.

Liverpool, April 24—Evening.

The cotton market was weak to-day, and prices de The cotton market was weak to-day, and prices de-clined. The following are the authorized closing quota-tions: Middling Uplands, 10½d. a 10½d.; Middling Or-leans, 10¾d. The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. Liverpool Brendstuffs Market. Liverpool, April 26—Noon. Sales of red Wheat at 13s. 9d., and white California at

14s. 3d. Corn, 43s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Barley, 4s. 9d. LIVERPOOL, April 24-Evening.

There is little change in the breadstuffs market Wheat—Red Milwaukee, 13s. 9d.; white California, 14s 6d. per cental, Corn 4s 6d. per quarter for mixed West-ern. Barley 4s 9d. per 60 lbs.. Oats 3s 7d. per 45 lbs. Peas 45s. per quarter for American. Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—Noon.
Pork. 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 59s. 6d. Cheese, 60a. Produce Spirits of petroleum, \$1; refined petroleum, 1a. 4d. Pot ashes, 34s. Spirits turpentine, 36s. 6d. Rosin—Sales of common at 8s., and common at 14s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Cloverseed, 57s.

Liverpoor, April 24-Evening. The market for provisions is unchanged except lard. which has declined 3d. Pork, 67s. 6d. Beef, 125s. per

304 lbs. Bacon, 39s. per cwt. Lard, 50s. 3d. Cheese, 60s. for middling American.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 24—Evening.

The Produce market is heavy and inactive, but quotations show no change in prices. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; refined white, Ia. 24d. per gallon. Ashes, pots, 34s. Spirits turpentine, 36s. 6d. per cws. Rosin, common American, 8s.: fine, 14s. per cws. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Clover seed, 58s. per cwt.

LONDON, April 24-Noon.

Linseed oil, £38 10s. Sperm oil, £131. Whale oil, £39. Linseed cakes, £9 10s.

London, April 24—2 P. M. The sugar market is mactive, but without quotable

The markets here are generally unchanged. Sugar, No. 12. Dutch standard, 24s. Calcutta linseed, 66s. Linseed oil, £38 10s. Iron—Scotch pig. 52s. per ton,

Antwerp Petroleum Market.
Antwerp, April 23-Evening. Petroleum has declined to 45 france per barrel for

ANTWERP, April 24-Noon.

#### EARTHQUARE IN MISSOURI AND MARSAS.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Shock at Leavenworth. Kansas, Lusting Over a Minute-Upheaving of the Earth-People Terribly Frightened.

Leavenworth, Kansas, April 24, 1867.

A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this afternoon, at ten minutes before three o'clock, and lasted about seventy seconds. A low rumbling noise was distinctly heard, followed by an upheaving of the earth, causing buildings to rock and shiver like a ship in a storm. In less than thirty seconds after the first shock was felt, nearly every man, woman and child in the city was in the street, pale and terror stricken. The weather was bright and warm. Persons standing on the levee at the time state that the river, which is now very high, swelled up several inches and thes receded to its usual mark. No damage was done nor any one injured, except through freight. This is the first shock which has ever been felt in this section of country since its settlement.

The Enrthquake at Kameas City.

Kamas Crrv, April 24, 1867.

A heavy shock of earthquake, of half minute durations, was felt here at twenty minutes to three o'clock, this afterneon, causing the people to rush out of their houses. Portions of plaster were shaken off one or two houses, but no serious damage was doge.

Three Shocks In St. Louis.

Twee Shocks in St. Louis.
St. Louis, April 24, 1867.
Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt here about three o'clock this afternoon, vibrating from north to south, and lasting about five seconds. Articles of furniture, crockery, &c., were shaken quite vigorously, but no harm was done. The same shock was felt throughout Kannas and different parts of Missouri, shaking houses, crockery, walls, breaking windows and creating great slarm among the people.

The Shock at Junction City.

JUNCTION CITY, April 24, 1867.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at halfast two o'clock this afternoon.

THE FLOOD IN THE MISSOURI.

Kanaa GTTT, Mo., April 24, 1867.
The river is very high, and it is still raining slowly.
Persons living on the bottom lands on the north side of
the river are compelled to fice to the bluffs. Operations
on the railroad bridge at this point have ceased on account of the flood.

Louwville, April 24, 1867.
The corper stone of a Jewish Temple, at the junctio of Sixth street and Broadway, was laid to-day. To ceremonies were interesting, and were witnessed by very large agree there.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Speech of Senator Wilson at Norfolk-Blan-ders of the Reception Committee, &c. Nonrold, Va., April 24, 1867. Nonrold, Va., April 24, 1867.

Senator Wilson spoke here to night. He arrived by the boat from Richmond at four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Governor Pierpont, District Attorney Chandler and Colonel Brown, of the Freedmen's

tend an official reception to Mr. Wilson; but this did not suit the views of certain republican leaders in this cisy, and so they managed to switch off the City Fathers and take sole charge of the Senator, somewhat to his annoy-

church. It is a roomy edifice, and it was filled to over-flowing. The colored people were, of course, in a large majority, but there was a respectable number of whites among the audience. The representatives of both races sat side by side in the same pows and on the same platand side by side in the same pows and on the same platform. The proceedings were opened with prayer by
Rev. W. Hansom (colored). Mr. Porter, chairman of
the Republican Committee, introduced Benater Wilson,
intimating in the course of his rather extended remarks that the Senator was sent on his tour by the great
republican party, to which they were all proud to belong.
Senator Wilson, who was nettled at the allusion and
annoyed at the impolitic treatment of the city authorities, declared, in the opening of his speech, that he was
not the agent of any political party. He was here of his
own volition and at his own expense. He had not received and should not receive directions from anybody,
nor compensation from any quarter. Having reviewed
the history of the anti-siavery agitation and of the
emancipation, he told his colored hearers that
their lot was now as favored as that of their
late masters. The latter might have more land than
they, but they had also more debts. (Laughter.) The
needs of the landholding classes would, in the next four
or five years necessitate the sale of part of their plantations, and he hoped the laboring men would be sober
and frugal, so as to be able to buy small farms for them.
It could not confiscate private property without reason,
and if the people of the South obeyed the laws of the
country, they, of course, would not be interfered with.

The speech was almost exclusively addresses to the
colored people, and was by them enthussastically received.

Governor Pierpont was afterwards called upon and

pointment of Registration Officers-On the 20th inst., Major General Schofield, command-ing the First Military district, issued the following:—

#### GEORGIA.

Sharp Correspondence Between General Pope and Governor Jenkins-Office Holders Must Not Attempt to Frustrate the Execu-tion of the Laws. Augusta, Ga, April 24, 1867.

General Pope asks Governor Jenkins if he had seen General Order No. 1, issued April 10, in reference to organizing States under the Military bill, before he (Governor Jenkins) issued his address to the people of Governor Jenkins needs in a state of the people of con-stitutionality was decided by the Sapreme Court. Governor Jenkins replies, he had supposed he was

Governor Jenkins replies, he had supposed he was exercising such freedom in the expression of opinion relative to public matters as seemed to be still accorded to citizens of the republic; he did not imagine it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding oiles, in future he would do and say what he believes is required by his duty and cash of oilice. This, he hopes, will involve neither conflict nor controversy between them in the execution of their respective trusts, and he thinks it need not. Everything of this

rusis, and he thinks it need not. Everything of this character's desires to avoid.

The Genc'al, in reply, says Governor Jenkins' explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned; but for 'his own part, being sent to execute the laws of Congress, he will carry out the provisions of the Military bill, which rec'unizes the existing State governments as merely provisional. The object of allowing these to continue was the "diministration of the State be continue was the "diministration of the State for a construction. Had Congress contemplated opposition from the civil authorities it would have legislated the present "late governments out of existence. General Pope requires, has the civil machinery of the State be not perverted so. In the civil officate the execution of the laws of Congress. Often of Congress. After discussing matters fully, he says he will be compelled to remove all officers who, while inffice, use their influence to prevent the execution of the laws; but he hopes harmonious relations may continue between the military and civil authorities.

The General Orders, No. 1, reads as follows:—It is to be clearly understood that civil officers thus retained in office shall conform themselves strictly to the p-formance of their official duties, and while holding office shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade people from taking an active part in reconstructing the State government, under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the reber States, and the act supplementary thereto.

Military Division of Georgia.

Military Division of Georgia.

Colonel C. C. Sibley, commanding the military subdistrict of Georgia, on the 19th inst. issued an order dividing the State into eight military poets, as follows:—Savannah, comprising twenty.seven counties; Augusta, ten counties; Atlanta, fifteen; Dahlonega, sixteen; Rome, twelve; Atlanta, fourteen; Columbus, sixteen,

#### ALABAMA.

Initial Reconstruction Meeting in Mobile-Great Popular Demonstration-Addresses by Hon. Richard Busteed, Ex-Rebel General Withers, the Mayor and Others, White and Black.

The citizens of Mobile, to the number of four thou

sand, met in public mass meeting on the 19th instant, the Mayor of the city, General Jones M. Withers, calling the meeting to order, and introducing, as President of the meeting, Richard Busteed, Judge of the United

the meeting to order, and introducing as President of the meeting, Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Cours, who said:—

REMARKS OF RINGS RUTER.

Gratefully asknowledging the honor conferred, I accept the place to which your partiality assigns me. I have carefully considered the call under which we are convened to-night, and to all of the purposes stated in it I give my hearty assent, and to them here piedge my inqualified support. I rejoice to stand with you on this platform and beneath this flag. And now, in a joint effort to secure future peace and prosperity, "let the dead past bury its dead." Lat us revive and renew only such recollections as will stimulate and strengthen liberty and fraternity throughout all the land. Be our battle cry, "One country, one constitution, one destiny." The crass we are called upon to meet demands our extremest thoughtfulness and wisdom. All that we do, to be well done, must have reference to the best interests of the whole people, and the Darrowness of mere politice must give way to the breadth of comprehensive statesmanship. We have met "for the purpose of conferring and consulting together," and the first leading object of the meeting is declared in the call for it to be, to "establish and promote harmony and accord between the two races who are new brought face to face in new political relations." What manner of man is he who shall refuse to co-operate in this sail for it to be, to "establish and promote harmony and accord between the two races who are new brought face to face in new political relations." What manner of man is he who shall refuse to co-operate in this work? How shall his wick-edness be measured who by speech or act seeks to create till will in the minds obetither race against the other? Surely none but an outlaw, whose hand is against every man's hand be against him. The second of "the leading objects" for which this meeting has convened is to impress the citizens of Alabama with the necessity and high political duty that rests upon them,

# forming their government, and in this great work we must invoke the aid of the learning, the patriotism and the piety of the community, or they will labor in vain that build the house. These are the only foundations upon which a solid and enduring supervisors upon the community of the contract of the

thop Quinlan, John A. Muston, Rev. Drs. Neely, rman and Burgett; John Charles Walsh Junes, Judge Chamberiain, with many others, including a number of colored persons, was then read, the chair-man interspersing the reading of the names with jocular remarks, which had the edect of keeping the crowd in a

work.

Mr. Andrews was then, on a unanimous vote of the meeting, called upon to read the resolutions. He premised by stating that, like all public speakers, he was called upon unexpectedly. He had left New York about a week ago for a change of climate, and to endeavor to benefit a sore throat, and he hoped that this trial would enable him to write to his wife that his throat was improved.

tion Between Social and Political Rights.
At a meeting of freedmen, held in Mobile on the 18th
one of the most eloquent of the colored race, delivered a
long speech, in the course of which he made a distinction between social and political rights. What
he demanded for his race was not social, but political tion between social and political rights. What he demanded for his race was not social, but political rights. Riding in the street cars was not a social, it was a political right; baving a stateroom on a steamboot was a political right; politic

Comments Upon the Init, al Reconstruction Meeting in Mo. tile.

(From the Mobile Advertiser, April 20.)

The meeting last night was a succest towning all the hopes and wishes of the patriouc ditions who inaugurated it. The moral taught by it was that the citizens of Mobile, without distinction of 1 we, are prepared to meet squarely in the fac. the dispensations of Providence, and the decre. of war and political necessity in the present emergency. It was a withering rebuke to the see undrels who are striving by wicked agitation to add to the calculation of the South, to deepen the gloom of the in witable present with the horrors of intestine and domes the strife, and by marshalling in heetile array different cleaves of the community, who, forced by the march of evenus to live together, are counselied by every consideration of policy, humanity, political and social interest, to dwell together in peace for the common good. [From the Mobile Times.]

We never saw, in the course of our political life, a more harmonious and orderly meeting than that which was held in the very heart of our city. Judge Busteed presided with a mixture of dignity, energy and good humor which had much to do with the general good feeling which prevailed. On the stand and among the Vice Presidents were found men of all classes and color, who united in a strong, earnest effort to harmonize the hereofore contending elements of our new political organization. Our colored friends, so little accustomed to the reciting some of the hustings, bore themselves up with text and intelligence, and the crowd of attentive listenses fully and enthusiastically greated them in the expression of their bonest opinions. A new ers has opened an era of peace and concord—one which will strengthen the bonds of Union, not only between the States, but between the racos of this great continent, and this without either relinquishing their just rights, social, civil and political.

The Chain Gang Abeliahed.
The chain gang has become an institution of the past a Mobile, and the officers of the gang discharged.

Discharge of an Aid of the Chief of Police for Discouraging the Registration of Negroes-New Onlaws, April 24, 1867.

The ald of the Chief of Police has been discharged by order of General Sheridan for alleged discouraging of negroes registering.

Trial of a Spiritualist in Norwich, Corn. Starving and Beating his Daughter Nearly to Death.

Starving and Benting his Daughter Nearly to Death.

Norwicz, Conn., April 24, 1867.

The trial of C. C. Willisms, the spiritualist, who in January last starved bis child, a girl of thirteen years, nearly to death, commenced before the Superior Court here on Tuesday. The evidence shows:—He kept her in a cold room on water gruel for three weeks, and for three days gave her no food. He gagged her for speaking to him, and with his alleged paramour, a nice of Horace Mann, cowhided her some twenty-five times. The girl escaped by Jumping from a third story window into a snow bank. The art leasthed in court to-day. The defence admits the facts, but pleads mannity. The evidence closed to-day, and the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

## WASHINGTON.

The Case of Surratt, Impliented in the Assau-sination of President Lincoln. It is the opinion of persons high in authority and in-fluence here that the trial of John H Surratt will be sitimately abandoned. The impression is that there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the a deep slar upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleeping on a bed of roses I refrain from giving it publicity. It might only be creating another sensation, end, perhaps, without justification, for the gratification of scandal mongers. However this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in the possession of the government will warrant the trial of John H.

Michael Habu, Eq., and Judge E. H. Durell, of oulsiana, left here yesterday morning for New York, o seek an interview with General Grant. The object of and Mayor, in accordance with the law regu-lating such elections, which empowers these officials to cast the State and city vote for officials to cast the State and city vote for directors. The Commissioners have refused to receive the votes, on the ground that the Legislature had passed a law to the effect that the votes referred to should not be cast by officers acting under military authority, as was stated in these despatches on the 22d inst. General P. G. T. Beauregard is President of this road, and the management of it is said to be wholly under the control of individuals who were identified with the rebellion. The referral of the Commissioners to recognize the State The refusal of the Commissioners to recognize the State and city votes has had the effect of re-cleating the old

directors.

Movements of Mr. Penbody. George Peabody has not yet arrived in Washington, and the probability is that he will not visit this city previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Peabody is now in Baltimore, paying a farewell visit to a number of friends, and will return to New York, it is said, tomorrow or next day. The portrait of Queen Victoria, erick Bruce, has not been sent here, and it is expected that Mr. Peabody will receive it from the British Consul in New York on his return to that city. George Consul in New York on his return to that city. George
Peabody Russell, nephew to the eminent philanthropist,
left here this evening to join his uncle in Baltimore.

Aid for the South.

The Southern Rehef Commission, headquarters in New
York city, has received \$10,000 in gold from San Fran-

cisco. The commission has authorized General Sherida to draw on the Treasurer for \$5,000 to relieve the suffer

ing and overhowed portion of Louisaina. General Sheridan gratefully accepts the donation.

The Odd Fellows' Thanksgiving Day.

The Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia have
completed their arrangements for celebrating Friday
next as a day of thanksgiving, in common with their
brethren throughout the United States. The following
order was issued to-day in connection with this subject:—

EXECUTER MASSION,

WASHINGTON, April, 24, 1867.

Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows
employed in the several executive departments, and in
the various branches of the public service in this city
connected therewith, will be permitted as far as may
be consistent with the public interest to absent themselves from duty on Friday, the 26th instant, for the
purpose of participating in the celebration of the Order
fixed for that day. By order of THE PRESIDENT.
ROBERT JOHNSON, Private Secretary.

Discuse Among Hogs and Sheep in the West.
Letters received by Issac Newton, Commissioner of
Agriculture, within the past few days, state that disease
prevails to a considerable extent among the hees and

prevails to a considerable extent among the hogs and sheep in Minnesota, Iowa and other portions of the western states, and that, owing to the scarcity of grain for fodder, the horned cattle are dying if greater num-bers than usual. The principal diseases reported are the hog cholera, for which a successful remedy is in use, and a new distemper, known as the "sheep dropsy." The latter discase causes the sheep to swell, which soon results in death, and when tapped as much as a quart of water runs from the animal. No remedy has yet been discovered for this last disease.

#### SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Lyceum of Natural History, of Williams College Mass., is fitting out an expedition for South America. The volcanic regions about Quito will be the base, though by no means the limit, of operations. This and others, has never yet been thoroughly examined by scientific men, and it is the hope of the society, under the direction of Professors Orton and Hopkins, to reveal much as yet unknown, and to enrich its own as well as specimens of zoology, mineralogy, &c. As the expedition sets out in July, it will be in South America to make observations on the college, which takes place August 29th. It is the intention to make accurate meteorological and astronomical observations. The ments. The society relies upon the alumni of the college and friends of science generally for contributions to bear the expenses. Fifteen thousand dollars are called for. This sum must be in by the first of June.

The annual ball of the Young Men's Alsociation for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, familiarly known as the "Orphan Bail," came off last night at the Academy of Music. It was charitable purpose gathered together such a fair propor-tion of the beauty, wealth and fashion of the metropois as were assembled here last night, to while away a few hours in the dizzy whirl of waitz, polks or schottische, or with statelier step and quieter mien glide through the figures of a quairille, with pleasure embanced in the knowledge that some "mitherless bairn" had a share in their enjoyment and would be benefitted thereby. Although inviting public notice somewhat more modesily, this ball is equally an event of the season as the grander—in preparation—Arion, Liederkranz and Purim masquerades, and among a class as distinctive as the patrons of these associations, is provocative of as much excitement, speculation and anticipatory sunjoyment; while in the number and degree of those who attend it, it gives place to no other similar festivity of the season. Pursuant to arrangements made by Captain Brackett as on previous consists, carriages bringing company to the ball arranged from one direction and departed by another, thus fro. whortly after eight elock until a late hour, a process, no of coaches filed through frying place, stopping only a the main entrance to the Academy, with much claster of horses' hoofs, as the drivers, approaching at a rapid rate, suddenly reined up to permit the occupants to alight. As a consequence outside, although there was much "hurtying to and fro," and great notes, there was no confusion. Order, symbolized by Ser ceant Robinson and ten metropolitans, governed the alayments of inconceivable chaos and shaped into regularity what would else have been a scene of tunuit. Inside all was light, life and gaiety. Here pleasure held undivided sway, in grandile her outside servitor, led her devotees through many and fortuous ways, in seemingly inextricable disorder, to be shrine. A brilliant throug were they who sought her smiles, and brilliantly appareled. crowding the floors of the Academy and presenting to a looker on from the boxes a spectacle of rare grandeur and beauty, far surpassing those attempts we are wont to qualify thus upon the minus stage. Sliks of many house shous instrumed in the stage of the participants with a very delirium of enjoyment. No alternative surpassing the lagrent of

### TESTURF.

Postponement of the Trot at the Union Course.
At a quarter past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the

proprietor of the Union Course hauled down his fing, which was the signal to those who had congregated at John I.'s that the trot announced to come off was post-poned. At that time it was raining heavily, and the owners of the horses engaged in the race vers well pleased with the result, as they were fearful of a beavy and slippery track had the trot been called on, as the chances were that the affair would be a protracted one, seven good horses being onered to start. The disap-pointed throng then took advantage of the time they had to spare and visited the stables in the neighborhood and the herses in training, Dan Pfifer's being the most pepular, from having the fastest on that part of the Island and the most attractive. Lady Thome, who is matched against the renowned Dexter for few races, was the one that attracted the greatest attention, and the large one-eyed mare seemed pleased with the admiration bestowed on her. Lew Pettee, in the same stable, who is matched against Mr. McMann's Cora in several races, was also closely scrutinized; he was found to be in fine condition, and many who have het two to one offered on Cora for the first trot made up their minds to take as much of that as they could get. Commodore Vanderbilt was also an object of attraction, his match with the California stallion making him very prominent with those interested in that match. Two to one was offered on Patchen, but there was no response. California was much admired, and see was found in the others in Pfifer's stable. These Hiram Howe had to show all his stock to the inspecting crowd. Seeming satisfied with stock, they passed from stable to stable in the rain, until finally they took to their vehicles and returned home, fully bent on seeing the postponed trot on the first fair day.

Trotting in Massachusetts. 

The above was the first public trot of the season at the Riverside Park. Speaking of the opening a Boston paper of the 24th says:-

paper of the 24th says:—

The racing season at the Riverside Riding Park was opened yesterday afternoon, with a trot for a purse and stake of \$400, mile heats, three in five, under saddle. The weather and track were unexceptionably fine, and the asteudance quite large. The park, having been renovated and improved, appeared fresh and attractive. The fences and stables have been repaired and newly whitewashed, and present a very pleasing contrast with the fresh verdure of the park. The track yesterday was in perfect condition, and, as the horses were all good, an excellent race was the result.

Those really clever artists, the Pauls, have com menced a two weeks engagement at Irving Hall, and last night they gave one of their inimitable programmes, which unite the attractions of a grammes, which unite the attractions of a public entertainment with that of a private or parlor soirce. We know of nothing more thoroughly enjoyable than Mrs. Howard Paul's superb voice, her scenas and Therese's speczing sel's descriptive song, her life-like imitations of Reeves and Brignoli, her comic delineation of the unpre-tected female, which even Dickens has pronounced a perfect piece of acting, and Mr. Howard Paul's impernation of the Sphynx of the Seine and commenta

casar. Such a voice as Mrs. Howard Paul is gifted with is a phenomenon at the present day, and in opera or eratorio it would create an immense sensation.

Miss Livingston gave a concert last night at Steinway Hall for the Southern Relief fund. She was axisted by Miss Nettie Sterling, contraito, Miss Lizine Allen, Mr. George W. Morgan, whose organ matines took place the same day at the same hall, Mr. Occar M. Newell, planist, a promising pupil of Mr. Pattison, Mr. Colby, the well known accompanist, and Miss Matilda Toedt, violinist. The programme comprised selections from Mozari, Wely, Guercia, Pattison, Auber, Donizetti, &c., and was in general very well rendered.

Brooklyn Institute was enlivened last night with a promenade concert and hop, given by the band of the Twenty-thirly regiment, National Guard, under the direction of Mesers. M. Papst and L. Contero. The music of the first part of the evening's entertainment was particularly attractive, including selections, performed by the band in a masterly manner, from "the Barber," "fit Poliune," "Crispine," concluding with a brilliant and lively galop, composed by M. Conterno, entitled "Henristia," illustrative of the crean yeacht race, which was recoived with delight and applause by a critical assembly. The evening's anuscment closed with the dance, in which many of Brooklyn's pretient belies took part and "kept it up" until very near midnight.

The Mossian will be given this evening at St. John's chapel, (Varick street, by the united choirs of Trinty parish and members of the Philharmonne, Harmosto and Mendelssohn Union Societies, under the direction of the organists of the parish. Miss Brainerd, Miss Sterling, Miss Phillips and Messrs. Perring and Thomas will sustain the solo parts.

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